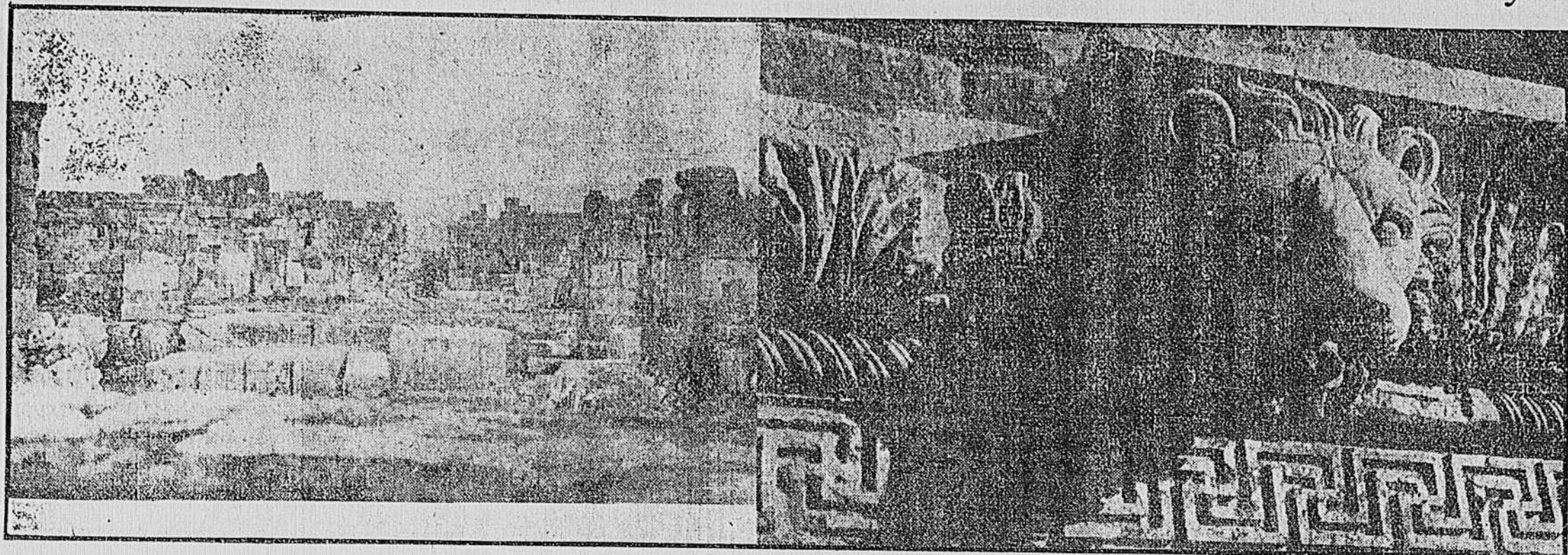


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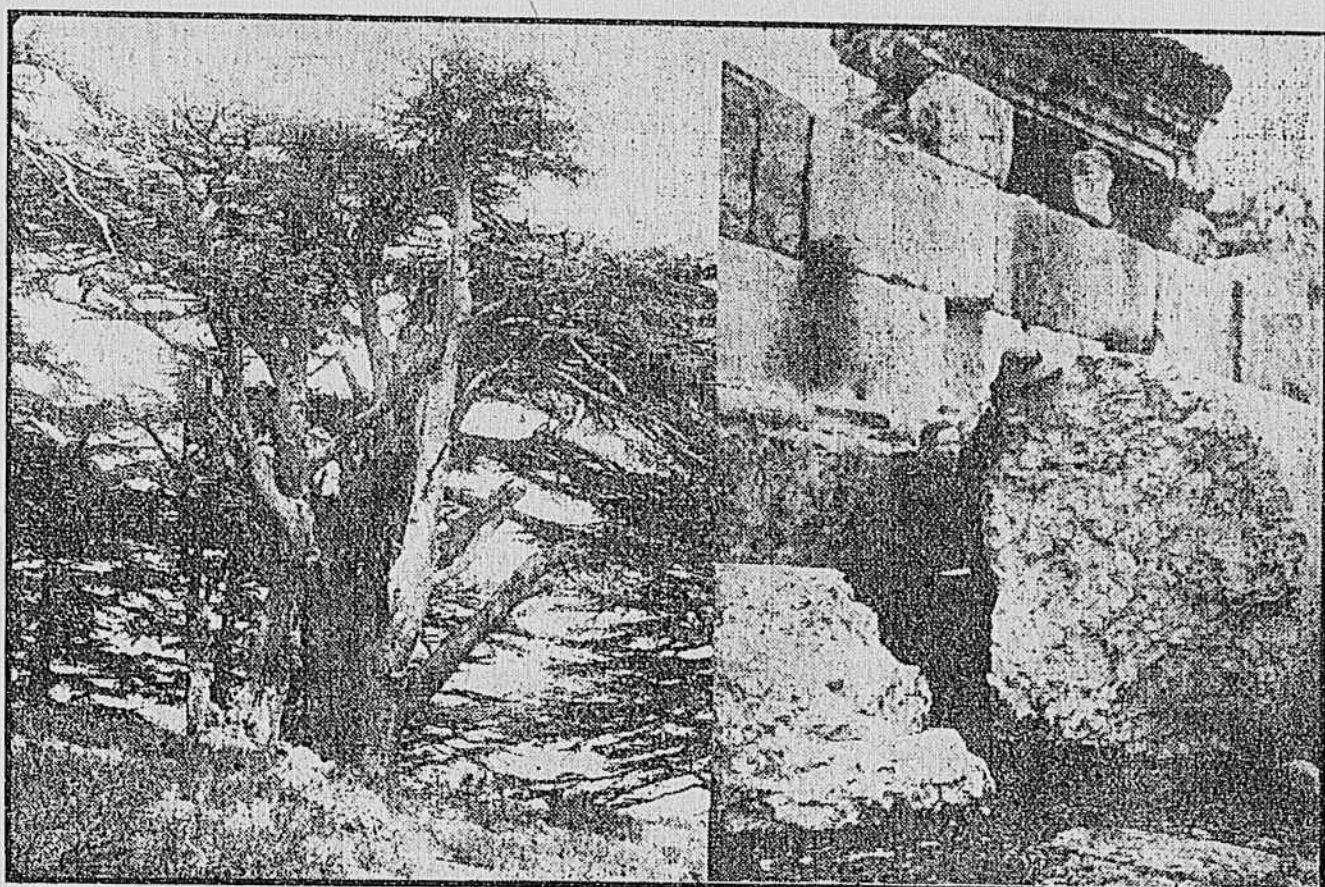
209 North Sixth Street



BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The ruins here have been described, but only by writers of the past, who might as well have tried to picture Pompeii before the ashes and washings of Vesuvius were dug away. These ruins have never been recorded, as they are now. For centuries the most of them have been as much buried as is Herculaneum, and it was only when the Emperor of Germany made his tour through this part of the world in the 'thirties, that he was able to get the light of day. Kaiser Wilhelm the great archaeologist, and when he travels he leaves as many tracks as does Theodore Roosevelt.

He has marched in his footsteps through Palestine and has seen there the churches and other places which he has erected. Before he came to Syria he stopped at Constantinople with the sultan Abdul Hamid, who gave him a permit to go about as he pleased. The Kaiser traveled he battered the Moslems, the Christians and Jews. He was alive to every possibility, and he stamped "Made in Germany" upon every city he visited.



In Damascus he told a goldsmith

of these most wonderful temples.

But first let us tell the story of Baalbek. Nothing about the origin of these structures and the god whom they commemorated. The Arabs claim that this is the oldest city of the world. They say that Adam lived here, and that it was here that he was expelled from Eden after Cain killed Abel. One of Adam's favorite residences was Damascus, and Seth lived at Nebi Schlitt, a nest in the Lebanon mountains. They will show you where Noah was buried and where he lived. In the Lebanon they also think that Nimrod reigned in the valley, and they have a tradition that when an angel called upon him he threw the holy one into a blazing furnace, from which he came out unharmed. "I will build a tower of Babel at Baalbek," and believe that Nimrod built it. Another legend states that Abraham reigned at Damascus and came here frequently. It is also well known that Solomon had a city here, and that the other Gods than Jehovah were worshipped in order. It is said that Solomon, in order to

Here, Baalbek, the finest statue was of this god. It was of gold, and it represented a beardless young man clad in armor standing between two golden bulls. He held a whip in his right hand and a thunderbolt and some ears of corn in his left. There were also statues of Mercury and Venus, a pair of statues and a statue and a pair of statues of exquisite workmanship. These images were destroyed by the Christians, who threw down parts of the temples and broke up the carving.

It is impossible to give pictures of the ruins and of the mighty temples as they were in their wonderful beauty. The ruins of themselves cover more than ten acres, and the Great Temple alone is about 300 feet long by 160 feet wide.

All this, however, gives no idea of the construction. People wonder how the mighty stones of the Pyramid were put into place, and books have been written to show how the obelisks were taken from the quarries to the sites where they were to serve as monuments. The work of this temple was a far greater mechanical triumph. The materials for it, including column weighing hundreds of tones, had to be brought up the steep Lebanon mountain, a task considered even more difficult than the tops of the Alleghenies. There is granite here which come from far up the Nile; there are marble from Greece, and limestone blocks weighing hundreds of tons from the quarries of Egypt. The columns are sixty feet high, and the mighty columns, seven feet in diameter, and, including the pedestals and capitals, as tall as an eight-story house, rest upon a platform which is more than fifty feet high. The obelisks are put up in three blocks, each twenty feet or more in height and seven feet in diameter. They are so placed that each looks like one solid block and the erection was without the aid of

Biggest Building Stones.—In the walls of the temple foundation are what are, I venture, the biggest building blocks ever gouged out of the quarry by man. One of the walls, which has been recently uncovered by the Germans, has three great rectangular blocks of which measures sixty-four feet in length, thirteen feet in width and twelve feet in height. If it were not placed end to end, it would take only about eighty of them to make one of the walls. If it were placed between the Capitol and the Treasury at Washington they would all the sides of the great square and a height of the second stories of the buildings on that street, from one structure to the other, would be made of the stones of the quarry which lies to the side of Baalbek, more than a mile from the temple place. The stones are so big that a blade cannot be driven in between

As to the size of those blocks, I got an idea by visiting the quarries just outside of the city. The stone which came is one which was cut out of the rock, but for some reason or other was carried to the structure. It was found only a few feet away from the quarry, and to-day it lies there on its side, half sunk in the earth. It crawled upon its top and took a run of about 100 feet, and then it was driven two motor cars abreast upon it without risk of falling over the edges, and an English traveler here says that it is the only material which has been so far, putting the stakes at the right distance apart and giving the boulder at least two feet at the end of the run. It is a fine specimen of a block as smooth as a marble column.

Think of moving stones like that out of the mountains and up and down a hill for a mile without the aid of iron and steam machinery or electricity or steam. That is what the great Romans did 1,800 years ago. All through the temples you may see examples of the use of the great masses of stone. The great masses of stone things more beautiful than those of our times, still to-day. On some of the blocks still to be seen are bunches of grapes no bigger than my thumb, as beautifully cut as though they were real grapes. There were also Cupids and cherubs, exquisite carvings. It was said of the artist who built the great Temples of Delhi and Agra in India that he was a great Italian and finished like jewelers. The truth was true of the Romans of the reigns of Augustus, Caracalla and Nero. I have taken out of some of the broken columns with myself standing beside them to give an idea of their size. Some are five feet high, eight inches and the large columns are fully two feet more in diameter. Among the fine carvings are those which form the frieze. Some of them are two or three hundred feet high up in the air. Among them are the heads of lions, eagles, and as big as a flour barrel, but polished like fine marble material. It was through



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Petti

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Dr. Caldwell does not feel that the purchase of his remedy ends his obligation. He has specialized in stomach, liver and bowel diseases for over forty years, and will be pleased to give the reader any advice on the subject free of charge. All are welcome to write or call. Whether for the medical advice or the free sample address him Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 541 Caldwell Building, Monticello.



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"I received the sample of Syrup, Pepsin, liked it, and have bought a regular bottle of our druggist. It is an excellent medicine and very pleasant to take. I would not do without it again."—Robert J. Allison, Walnut Bottom, Pa.

"I haven't had a bad spell with my stomach since taking the first dose of Syrup Pepsin. I continued to take it for some time, and I had been afflicted for nearly twelve years and couldn't expect wonders overnight, but the fact is I can eat anything now, and feel as I had a new lease on life."—G. W. Selby, Brashear, Mo.

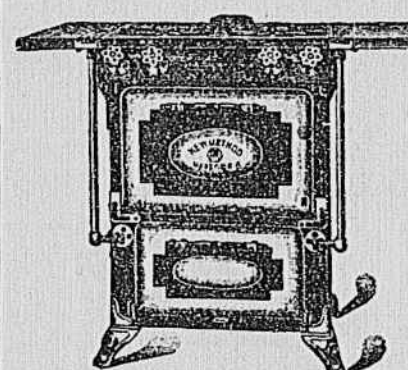
"Your Syrup Pepsin is unquestionably a fine remedy for stomach and bowel trouble, and should be in every home. While this is given voluntarily, and comes to you unsolicited, you may use it to promote the sale of your valuable remedy. May success attend you in the introduction of this fine and valuable medicine."—E. B. Gibson, Crystal Springs, Miss.

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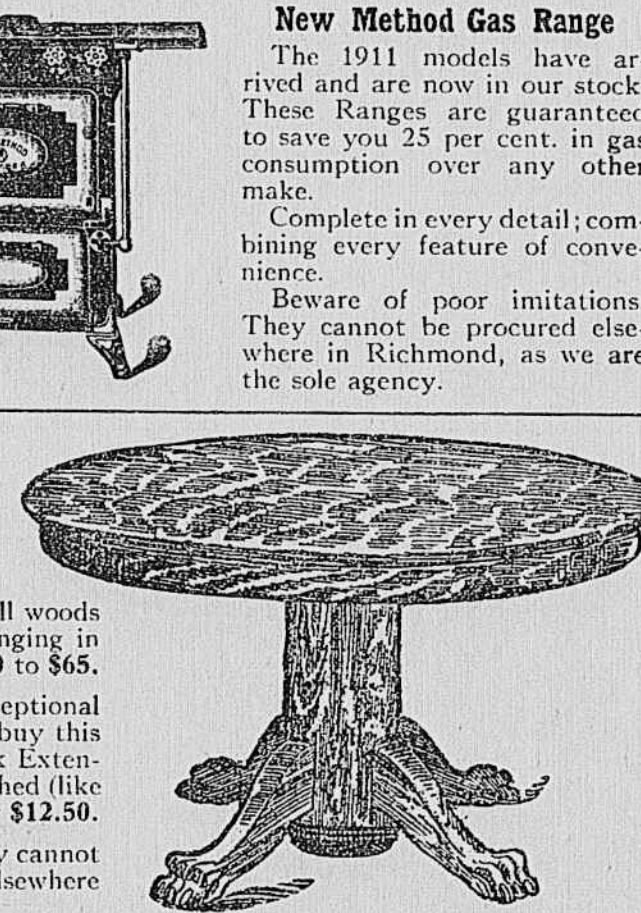
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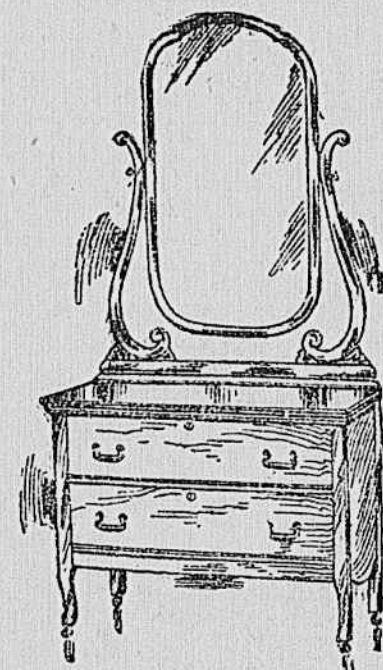
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